

## CONGRESS IS STILL AT IT.

BOTH BRANCHES WERE IN SESSION  
AT A LATE HOUR TO-DAY.

In the Senate an extended debate was held on the Naval Appropriation Bill and it was interrupted by the introduction of the Conference Report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. The House also takes a hand in the Proceedings of Not Agreeing to Conference Reports. The Few Bills That Have Reached the President for His Action.

Washington, March 3.—The senate at 3 a. m. took a recess until 3 p. m., leaving off on the appropriation bills—diplomatic, Indian, sundry civil, and deficiency—in conference, and one, the naval, still unfinished in the senate. When the senate re-assembled at 2 p. m. there was a fair attendance of senators. The galleries were comfortably filled.

A second conference report on the Indian bill was presented and concurred in, and a further conference was ordered on amendments which had not been arranged.

Mr. Hoar, rep. of Massachusetts, moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate agreed to a house amendment to the lottery bill, which he said was a mere formality. He offered to let the matter stand over until after the naval appropriation bill should be disposed of. If Mr. Gorman would consent to let it come up then.

Mr. Blackburn, dem. of Kentucky, who had made the motion to reconsider, objected to the proposed arrangement.

"Well," said Mr. Hoar, "I insist upon my motion."

"That," said Mr. Gorman, "is a motion to displace the naval appropriation bill. I ask for the yeas and nays so the senate may determine whether the appropriation bills shall pass or not."

Mr. Hoar's motion was defeated—yeas 17, nays 28.

The effect of the motion to reconsider is to tie up the anti-lottery bill. The naval bill was then taken up, the pending question being the battle ship item.

Mr. Gorman made a proposition on limiting debate on the naval bill and specifying what other business should be transacted to-night. To this there were so many conditions sought to be attached that Mr. Gorman withdrew it remarking that the bill would occupy the time till morning.

Mr. Gorman then addressed the senate in explanation and defense of the amendment to have two battleships constructed instead of three. He said the item carried with it an appropriation of \$500,000 to enable the secretary to have the work begun and the amount of the contract for the three battle ships in excess of the appropriation would be about \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000, including armament. He spoke of the national debt increased, "fearfully, woefully, and he regretted to say unnecessarily, because taxes should have been provided to meet the expense of the government without the issue of bonds."

At this point a message was received from the house with a concurrent resolution for the participation of both houses in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national park, and it was concurred in by the senate.

The third conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was laid before the senate and concurred in leaving two amendments still undecided—these being as to the purchase from the Ogden Land company of New York, and as to the Indian contract schools. A further conference was ordered.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts opposed the committee to the naval bill favoring the bill as it came from the house. He spoke of the battleship as being "the backbone of the modern navy," and mentioned as an illustration of that fact that Japan, which had shown such great capacity in its naval battles with her war cruises, was still dependent on Russia, because Russia had one powerful modern ship in those waters and Japan had none. There was no surer, no easier, no simpler mode of defence for the coast than ships of war. And it was not from England alone that the danger might come. It was well enough not to forget that a new power had arisen in the east—Japan, whose late naval victories had impressed greatly all thinking minds.

Mr. Higgins argued against the committee amendment and in favor of the three battleships.

Mr. Proctor spoke in favor of shore defence.

Mr. Vilas said he was amazed at the representations of senators yesterday and to-day that England with her cannon of fortresses on the Atlantic and Pacific might at last seize the Hawaiian Islands and that therefore the United States should provide a navy to defend itself against those "ghosts of peril." It was well known, he said, that this attempt to put appropriations of from fourteen to sixteen millions on the statute book for battleships was "stimulated by the iron and steel interests, supported by every sentiment of jingoism and reinforced by a desire of naval officers to expand and glorify that branch of the service."

At this point the conference report on the sundry civil bill was presented and explained by Mr. Cockrell. He said the conference had been compelled to recede from the item to purchase the Blaine property and the Tennessee centennial. The amendment as to the officers of the cutter service had been modified, and those officers who were disabled for active service were to be allowed half pay. As to the nine delegates to any international conference on the monetary question the amendment had been modified that three delegates were to be members of the Fifty-fourth congress and were to be appointed by the speaker of this house.

Mr. Frye said he was somewhat seriously disappointed at the result of the

conference on the amendment as to the officers of the revenue cutter service. The retiring of these officers on half pay was an unjust discrimination against them.

"It was either that or nothing," Mr. Cockrell put in.

Mr. Stewart argued against the amendment as to the bimetallic conference, as he believed it would result in postponement and disappointment.

Mr. Wolcott, rep. of Colorado, made a cutting reply to Mr. Stewart, whom he alluded to as one of the irreconcilable whose mission in life it had become to agitate, agitate and agitate.

After another speech from Mr. Stewart protesting against the recognition, in any form, of the influence of Europe on the domestic affairs of the United States the sundry civil conference report was concurred in.

The sundry civil conference report was then agreed to without division.

Mr. Bunn, dem. of North Carolina, reported the action of the conference on the bill to reimburse officers and seamen for loss of or destruction of property lost in the naval service of the United States. As agreed to the bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to pay pending claims, but all claims arising in the future shall be certified to congress for action.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Holman presented the agreement of the conference on the Indian bill covering the two matters at issue. Instead of paying the Ogden Land company \$300,000 for its interest in the reservation of the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reservations in New York the secretary is authorized to negotiate with the Indians and the land company for the purchase of its interest if it shall be found to exist and report to the next congress. Regarding the Indian contract school it is agreed that the secretary of the interior shall as soon as practicable provide for educating the children in government schools.

The report was agreed to, thus disposing of the bill as far as the house was concerned.

After a long discussion the amendment reducing the number of battle ships from three to two was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 29. The vote was devoid of party significance, as was also the preceding discussion.

The Hawaiian cable item then came up. Mr. Blackburn moved that the senate recede from its amendment. Mr. Hale, rep. of Maine, declared his belief that as certain as the sun rose and the tide fell and the tides of the desire of the people of Hawaii to be annexed to the United States would be complied with.

The vice president put Mr. Blackburn's motion. There was a feeble response of ayes and a chorus of noes scarcely more audible. The vice president declared the motion carried, and no one asked a division or a roll call. So the Hawaiian cable provision was struck out of the bill.

Mr. Wolcott, rep. of Colorado, then moved an executive session, and at 10:40 the senate doors were closed.

WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Last night's session of the house was prolonged until 3:35 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 2 p. m. Towards the close of the session the house insisted on its disagreement to a number of sundry civil bill amendments. The senate's Nicaragua canal amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Holman, dem. of Indiana, presented the report of the conference committee on the Indian bill, showing there were three amendments on which the conference could not agree.

The house refused to recede from its disagreement. A bill appropriating \$50,000 to pay the salaries and allowances of the judges and other officers of the United States courts in the Indian territory was passed. When the house re-assembled at 2 o'clock there were less than one hundred representatives on the floor and the galleries were only half filled. The space in front of the clerk's desk was crowded with members seeking recognition to press measures in which they were interested. Unanimous consent was given for the consideration of the following and they were passed:

A bill to pension the widow of General J. H. Carter.

Providing for the payment of expenses of the representatives to the opening of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park next September.

Mr. Springer, dem. of Illinois, succeeded in having passed under suspension of the rules the senate bill pensioning General J. A. McClernand of Illinois at the rate of \$100 a month.

Mr. Tamm, dem. of Virginia, and advocated by Mr. Sicksels, dem. of New York, who made an effective five-minute speech, in which he appreciated Lincoln's appreciation of McClernand's services.

A bill was passed without dissent after a speech by Mr. Allen, dem. of Mississippi, to give the state of Mississippi 25,000 acres of land for the benefit of the industrial institute.

At 6:10 a recess was taken.

Upon reassembling the house spent some time in considering requests for unanimous consent to pass certain bills. Among the measures that received favorable action was the following:

To amend the copyright law. In support of this bill Mr. Covert, dem. of New York, stated that it was intended to limit the liability of newspaper publishers to \$5,000 for the unauthorized publication of a photograph or other picture. Under the present law Mr. Covert said there was pending a suit against one of the metropolitan dailies to recover \$157,000 damages for publishing the picture of a pleasure yacht.

Mr. Sayers, dem. of Texas, submitted the report of the conference on the sundry civil bill and its effect was explained. The senate had added, he said, \$9,972,029 and in conference had receded from \$1,923,390. The house had accepted the senate amendment appropriating \$8,048,639 for the payment of the sugar bounty. The bill, as amended, carried \$7,125,249—which was an increase of \$12,884,584 over the similar appropriation for the current year. After his explanation Mr. Sayers yielded half an hour to Mr. Pence, pop. of Colorado, to be

devoted to the discussion of the monetary conference amendment.

Mr. Pence in turn yielded to Mr. Sibley, dem. of Pennsylvania, and to Mr. Simpson, pop. of Kansas, who opposed the proposition.

Mr. Sibley said that the demand for free silver was again being made, and this proposal was made to meet it. He believed that the conference, if held, would only delay free coinage.

Mr. Outhwaite, dem. of Ohio, moved to pass under suspension the senate bill directing the secretary of war to give to telegraphers in the military service during the war certificates showing the extent and character of such service. Agreed to.

Mr. McCreary announced that the senate had receded from its amendment to the diplomatic bill appropriating \$500,000 toward the construction of the Hawaiian cable. The conference was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Strong, rep. of Ohio, senate bill was passed that on the death of a pensioner the accrued pension shall be paid first to his widow; second, if there be no widow, to the child or children under sixteen years, at his death.

Mr. Bryan, dem. of Nebraska, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill admitting anti-toxine free of duty.

Mr. Ray opposed the bill. Before action was taken Mr. Breckinridge presented the conference report on the general deficiency bill.

Only Five Bills Missing.

Washington, March 4.—At midnight all the appropriation bills save five—the sundry civil bill, Indian, naval, general deficiency and consular and diplomatic—had been sent to the president. The sundry civil and consular and diplomatic bills were compared and will be in the hands of the president by daylight. The Indian bill will be the next after these to reach him.

STILL IN SESSION.

Washington, March 4.—At 8:15 this morning both houses were still in session with every possibility of remaining until noon, when the time of limitation expires, and both bodies must adjourn.

Died of His Burns.

Bridgeport, March 3.—Thomas Maloney, the man who fell into a vat of boiling water at the Salt Textile company's works a week ago, died on Saturday from the effects of the burns. He was fifty years of age.

Death of a British Admiral.

London, March 3.—Admiral Sir G. T. Philips Hornby died to-day at Lordington, Hampshire, of pneumonia, resulting from influenza. He was born in 1825. He was commander in chief of her majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean during the trying times in 1878 when war was apprehended between Great Britain and Russia, and when the British fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles. He served as a lord of the admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's administration.

His Condition Still Critical.

Springfield, Ill., March 3.—The condition of General John A. McClernand remains unchanged. He spent a comfortable day, but his physicians regard his condition as still critical.

All the Crew Saved.

Lewes, Del., March 3.—The British steamship Oakdene, from Hamburg, via Halifax, N. S., for Baltimore, Md., which went ashore yesterday at Assa-league beach, after a long and stormy last night and will probably be a total loss. Sixteen of the crew, including the officers, were taken off by the wrecking tug North America and brought here. The balance of the crew, four men, were landed by life savers.

Death Due to Suffocation.

Amesbury, Mass., March 3.—Mary Healy, aged twenty-four, unmarried, was found dead in bed at 6:30 this morning. The medical examiner decided that death was due to suffocation. She was found face downward and with her head caught under the footboard of the bed. She had been drinking.

Found With Her Throat Cut.

New Hartford, March 3.—A woman whose name is Bresson and who was employed as housekeeper for a farmer named Rollin Case, living at Washington Hill, in the town of Barkhamsted, was found in a room in the farmer's homestead with her throat cut. The body was lying in a pool of blood. The door of the house was found bolted and the neighbors broke it down and found the woman dead.

Found Dead in His Hut.

Derby, March 3.—James Fitzpatrick, the famous Derby hermit, was found dead in his hut this morning. He had not been seen for several days. A party found him dead on the floor. Half a century ago he was a very prominent person, but he was disappointed in love and for forty years he had not spoken to a woman. During this time he had lived as a recluse in an old hut in the suburbs. If a woman approached him, he would run away and hide. He was wealthy, but his money has not yet been found.

Train Robbers Fought Off.

San Francisco, March 3.—Two masked men held up the east-bound Southern Pacific overland train near Antelope Station, a short distance from this city, at 12:30 o'clock this morning. They climbed over the tender into the cab, and covering the engineer and fireman with revolvers, ordered them to stop and compelled them to uncouple the express car. At this stage the engineer and fireman turned upon the robbers and succeeded in fighting them off.

## GREAT LOSS FOR TORONTO.

SHE SUFFERS FROM HER THIRD  
BIG FIRE IN TWO MONTHS.

The Loss All Told Will Amount to More Than a Million Dollars—The Fire Started in the Heart of the Retail Section and Spread With Terrific Rapidity.

Toronto, Ont., March 3.—The third disastrous conflagration which has visited this city in less than two months occurred this morning, and resulted in a loss fully as great as that caused by either of the two previous visitations. The fire originated in the heart of the retail section of the city, starting at 12:40 this morning in the new departmental stores of Robert Simpson, on the southwest corner of Yonge and Queen streets.

Simpson's building was an immense seven story structure, completed only six months ago at a cost of \$1,750,000. The fire crossed the roof of the southern annex and spread with such rapidity that within half an hour the whole building was a mass of flames. A general alarm was turned in five minutes after the discovery of the fire, and the whole fire brigade was on the scene before 1 o'clock, but its combined efforts to confine the fire to the Simpson building proved futile. The only steam fire engine in the city was brought into action, and the streams from the hydrants, and although the water pressure was fairly good the firemen were unable to throw a stream to the upper stories of the Simpson building.

The front wall fell at 1 o'clock with a terrific crash, and twenty minutes later the whole building collapsed like an eggshell, sending the sparks and cinders flying in all directions. Meanwhile the flames leaped south across the street, and the big clothing store of Philip Jamison at the northwest corner of Yonge street, was quickly destroyed by its immense stock. The adjoining dry house of Sutcliffe & Sons, north and west of Jamison's, fronting on Yonge street, with an annex running to Queen street, was completely gutted and the stock is a total loss. Next north was George McPherson's best men's and shoe store. This, too, was badly gutted. South of Simpson's, on Yonge street, the large jewelry store of John Wanless was damaged considerably in the rear, but the front portion escaped serious injury.

Crossing Yonge street the fire next attacked the Henderson block on the northeast corner of Queen street, occupied by James Henderson, gentlemen's furnishings, and Miss M. E. Brisley's, millinery, both of whose stocks were completely ruined. The store of C. F. Adams & Co.'s house, furniture store, next north, was burned through and the valuable stock of furniture, carpets, etc., was much damaged by water. A change in the direction of the wind caused the flames to leap south across Queen street and the Imperial bank building at the southeast corner of Yonge, was soon ablaze. The lower part occupied by the Imperial bank as a branch, was flooded, but escaped serious damage by fire.

The remainder of the building, however, occupied by J. F. Brown & Co., as a furniture and carpet warehouse, was less fortunate and their immense stock is a total loss. In the next two stories to the south, fronting on Yonge street and occupied by James Mine & Co., hardware, and C. M. Henderson, auctioneers, everything was consumed. South of these were Dunfield & Co., gentlemen's furnishings, and the Tremont hotel, both of which were badly gutted. Creeping east on Queen street the fire found its way to the Knights of Pythias hall, where its progress in this direction was finally arrested. This hall was considerably damaged and the Knights lost most of their furniture and regalia.

Just as the fire was believed to be under control, a cry went up from the crowd that the steeple of the Knox Presbyterian church 200 feet high, on Queen street, to the west of Simpson, was on fire. In vain did the firemen turn the most powerful streams upon the speck of fire. They could not reach half way up and before long the steeple burned through and fell with a great crash. The fire ate its way down into the bell tower and at 1 o'clock the bell, whose deep tones had rung out at 6 o'clock every morning for half a century fell into the basement of the tower, where it lies buried under a mass of debris. The falling of the tower enabled the firemen to reach the flames and they were quickly got under control. The fire ate its way down into the bell tower and at 1 o'clock the bell, whose deep tones had rung out at 6 o'clock every morning for half a century fell into the basement of the tower, where it lies buried under a mass of debris. The falling of the tower enabled the firemen to reach the flames and they were quickly got under control. The fire ate its way down into the bell tower and at 1 o'clock the bell, whose deep tones had rung out at 6 o'clock every morning for half a century fell into the basement of the tower, where it lies buried under a mass of debris. The falling of the tower enabled the firemen to reach the flames and they were quickly got under control.

The department store of the T. Eaton & Co. was on fire several times and was only saved with much difficulty. It would likely have gone with the rest had not the firemen occupied the big store of fire appliances with which the big store is provided. As it was, the Queen street annex was considerably damaged.

The news of the conflagration spread rapidly through the city and by two o'clock thousands of excited spectators were on the scene. As it was Sunday no street cars were running and cabs commanded a premium from business men anxious to leave the fate of their downtown property. The firemen were greatly hampered by the inextinguishable mass of fallen wires and debris which filled the streets in the vicinity. People living blocks away became alarmed, having in mind the other recent big fires, and excitedly tumbled their household effects into the streets, adding to the general confusion. The firemen had several marvelous escapes. Three were somewhat seriously injured by falling walls, and Chief Graham sprained an ankle.

The building in which Jamison's store was situated was owned by the Ontario Agricultural and Arts association, and in the upper portion of this building was a great hall.

The ascertained losses foot up \$1,140,000 and the insurance \$360,000. Several smaller losses among tenants and roomers will increase the loss to \$1,200,000.

## MUST PAY INCOME TAX.

Clergymen's Incomes Not Exempted Under  
the New Law.

Collector Byrbee recently submitted to the secretary of the treasury two important questions regarding exemptions from income tax which were Saturday answered by Acting Commissioner G. W. Wilson as follows:

First—Losses, either incurred by trade, or from bad debts, can be deducted from gross income only when the business was actually transacted or incurred within the year for which the return is made. All losses sustained or ascertained, within the year 1894, from business or debts transacted or contracted prior to the first day of January, of said year, are not due to the year 1894, and cannot be allowed as a deduction in the income returns for that year.

Second—No distinction is made in the law between the salaries and incomes of bishops or clergymen, and by any other persons. Therefore, all salaries and emoluments, and gifts of every character and kind, received by bishops and clergymen, where the same in the aggregate exceeds the sums of \$3,500 must be returned as in all other cases; and where the taxable limit is reached, the excess over \$4,000 must pay the tax of 2 per centum.

President Dole Wavering.

San Francisco, March 3.—Correspondence from Honolulu states that Mrs. Dole is interesting strongly for the ex-queen and that President Dole is reported to be wavering between granting her a full pardon and letting the sentence stand.

Furious Snow at Nantucket.

Nantucket, Mass., March 3.—The storm of to-day brought the heaviest snow fall of the season. The snow measures five inches on the level at dark and it is still falling.

FIGHT WILL BE VIGOROUS.

It Is Over the New Appointees in the Patent Office.

Washington, March 3.—A patent attorney's fight, vigorous in the extreme, has been begun against the confirmation of Arthur P. Greeley of New Hampshire and John H. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania nominated February 25 as examiners in chief in the patent office, in place of Henry H. Bates, resigned, and Rufus L. B. Clark, removed.

The senate committee on patents and individual senators have been flooded with telegrams and letters protesting against the removal of the old officials. Senator Call, chairman of the committee, has consulted with his associates, and it is said he has concluded that as these protests come from leading patent attorneys all over the country the nomination cannot be acted upon without a thorough investigation. The time is too short for this and the committee has informally decided it will not make any report on the nominations. They will consequently go over unacted upon.

CHEERS FOR THE POPE.

He Celebrates the Anniversary of His Coronation.

Rome, March 3.—To-day is the seventeenth anniversary of the pope's coronation. He was assisted in celebrating mass in the Sixtine chapel, to which he was borne on the sedia gestatoria, preceded by cardinals and high officials of the vatican. As he passed through the saloons he was applauded constantly by the crowd. Admission could be obtained only by card and consequently the majority of those present were diplomatics accredited to the vatican. Knights of Malta and conspicuous Italians and foreign visitors. They filled the chapel.

Cardinal Vanutelli celebrated mass, and the pope assisted him. The ceremony closed with the Te Deum, after which the procession returned as it had entered amidst cheers and applause. It was remarked that Prince Colonna, who deserted the quinal and came to the aid of the vatican, assisted for the first time at the papal throne.

A Prince Killed Himself.

Odessa, March 3.—Prince Agillie Napoleon Murat killed himself in his house Zougodia yesterday. He was suffering from fever and had been delirious for several days. Prince Murat was born at Bordentown, N. J., in January, 1827.

New Church Reopened.

Bridgeport, March 3.—The new church of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic which has been overhauled and refitted, was reopened to-night. This morning the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Clark and this evening Rev. Dr. Maher of Milford occupied the pulpit. Bishop Tierney and fifty other priests of the diocese were present at the service this evening.

MAY BE NO TROUBLE.

It Is Believed That John Beatty and His Men Will Agree.

Stony Creek, March 3.—The quarrymen and stone cutters employed by John Beatty at Leste's Island have not yet come to any agreement with Mr. Beatty regarding the new bill for 1895. The stone cutters at a meeting held last week voted to accept the bill, but the question of weekly payments is a new feature that has developed, and which is now under consideration by both sides.

It has been customary for the men at Beatty's quarry to be paid off monthly, but with the consideration of the bill it was decided to make a demand for payments weekly instead of the present plan.

A proposition has been made to Beatty by the stone cutters' committee, but the quarryman has not yet given his decision in the matter. It is believed that the matter will be amicably adjusted and no trouble will result.

## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Several Shots Fired at the Fort at Teng Chow.

London, March 3.—The Times correspondent in Pekin says that United States Minister Denby has telegraphed to Japan the text of Li Hung Chang's credentials and awaits a reply saying whether he will be received.

The Times correspondent in Shanghai says: Three Japanese vessels on the afternoon of February 21 fired several shots at the fort and embankment at Teng Chow, but spared the city. They then went to the coast for ten miles away, which they engaged. They refired the city in the evening and fired several shots at the forts.

London, March 3.—The Hai Chen correspondent of the Central News telegraphs under date of February 28:

The first army to-day attacked the enemy encamped between the Liaoyang and New Chang roads. The fifth brigade engaged the right wing, routed it and drove it back toward Dalfuton. The main column attacked and routed the army at Chang Hotal. The sixth brigade marched along the Liaoyang road, joined the main division and with it occupied Tungyental and the immediate neighborhood in the direction of the Liaoyang. The Japanese loss was ten killed and eighty-two wounded. The Chinese left 150 dead on the field.

Died of Rheumatic Fever.

New Hartford, March 3.—Judge Jared Beebe Foster, a well known corporation lawyer residing in this place for many years, died to-day of rheumatic fever. He had been confined to his house for a week. The deceased was seventy-five years of age, and three times represented his town in the general assembly. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Cora Dwyer of Buffalo, N. Y.

Appeals Taken in Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, March 3.—Appeals have been taken by the Bridgeport Steamboat company and W. N. Stanton, one of the principal property owners in this city from the decision of the board of assessors in making assessments on property owned by them in this city. The property is valued at about \$2,000,000. It is claimed by the owners of the property that the property has been assessed for more than its real value.

Many Days Will Be Occupied.

Norwich, March 3.—The "Diamond Johnson" case will be resumed in the probate court before Judge C. W. Callier to-morrow. All attempts to settle the case have failed and the defence promises to be racy and interesting. Mrs. Johnson's counsel opposed to further parleying and proposes to carry the suit to a legal conclusion. Many days will be occupied with the trial and interesting letters will be brought to light.

Dr. Pullman Attacked.

Bridgeport, March 3.—A. P. Devlin, a stranger in this city, to-night delivered a lecture in G. A. R. hall on the subject, "Theater, Cards and the Dance." Devlin declared himself to be a spiritualist, and attacked Rev. Dr. Pullman and other local ministers. During the lecture some hoodlums threw decayed eggs at the lecturer, but the attention in the hall rushed the offenders out of the hall.

IN THE FLORISTS' HANDS.

The Gould Mansion Will Be Elaborately Decorated To-day.

New York, March 3.—The Gould mansion is in the hands of florists to-night. Forty men are at work covering the walls with elaborate floral designs, twining garlands of roses and lilies and filling alcoves and recesses with banks of palms and exotics. In the morning the final touches will be given, and at noon the most gorgeous house wedding probably that this city has ever seen will take place. Miss Anna Gould, the bride-elect, took a walk in the park with the count this afternoon. Several hear friends of the couple called at the house later and were shown the presents, which are said to be the most valuable ever given to a bride in this country.

After the ceremony has been performed to-morrow and the breakfast disposed of, the presents will be shown in the library. Several detectives are on guard inside and outside of the house to-night and they will remain until the count and countess depart. It is said that the couple will go to Lakewood to remain until Wednesday, when they will sail for France.

A unique feature of to-morrow's proceedings, and which is said to be an idea of Miss Anna Gould, will be a feast provided for one thousand children at the hour the ceremony is taking place.

CONDITION IS CRITICAL.

All Correspondence of Missionaries Is to Be Opened.

London, March 4.—The News correspondent at Constantinople says:

The situation of the missionaries of the American board residing at Marash is critical. Two of them are British subjects. The governor general of the province of Aleppo declares that he suspects them of insurgent designs and has ordered their letters opened and sent to Aleppo, where they will be examined before delivery. Boxes of food and clothing addressed to them must now be examined by the police at Marash, despite their being already inspected at Alexandria upon their entering the country.

The chief of police in Marash consequently has seized several of such boxes. He also imprisoned the missionaries conveying them. He publicly declared that the missionaries were importing arms and had large quantities stored, ready for use against the Armenians. The bigotry of the ignorant populace already aroused against the Armenians is now directed against the missionaries. Disaster is possible at any moment, unless the agitation is checked.

It has been customary for the men at Beatty's quarry to be paid off monthly, but with the consideration of the bill it was decided to make a demand for payments weekly instead of the present plan.

## WILL CONCENTRATE HERE.

NEW HAVEN TO BE A GREAT PAPER  
BOX MAKING CENTER.

Probability That the Business of the Birmingham, Conn., Factory and That of Factories in New York and Brooklyn Will be Consolidated Here.

New Haven is already a big paper box manufacturing center, and the indications point to a still more important concentration of this business in this city. It is well known to our citizens that there is a big factory in this line on Congress avenue, "The National Folding Box and Paper Company No. 1," of which Mr. Fred H. Benton is treasurer, and another on Bradley street, "The National Folding Box and Paper Company No. 2," of which Mr. E. B. Munson is manager. In the same trust or combination, of which these two companies are a part, are three other manufacturing companies, one in Birmingham, Conn., one in Brooklyn and one in New York. It is very probable that the business of the New York, Brooklyn and Birmingham factories will be concentrated in New Haven, as we learn from authentic and responsible sources, and that the Bradley street manufacturing will be much enlarged. This important change, it is expected, will be consummated in the near future and will involve a big enlargement of the Bradley street factory, conducted by the Messrs. Munson, and perhaps of the Congress avenue factory also. The plan is to build a large addition to the Bradley street factory, 145 feet long by 45 wide and five stories high. There is ample room for this big addition on the land owned by the company in the rear of its present buildings. When the change is completed it will give employment to several hundred more hands in this city and materially add to the prosperity of New Haven. At the Munson shop orders have been so pressing that the works have been run evenings part of the time for several months past. When the change is completed there will be no need of overtime being made, as with the increased room and increased number of hands the work can be done without evening work.

Short Address on Missions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Church Missionary association will be held Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p. m., in Trinity parish building, Temple street. There will be a short address on missions by one of the clergy of the city at this meeting.